The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870. NO. 26.

FOREIGN.

The War in Europe.

Occupation of the French Fortifications at Metz.

The Situation at Strasbourg.

Further Skirmishing in the Vicinity of Saarbruck.

French Deserters Coming into the Prussian Lines.

Proclamation of the French Government Relative to Neutral Vessels.

No Paris Fortifications to be put in a State of Defence.

Reported Secret Intrigue Between France and Prussia.

Absorption of Belgium the Object of the Former Power.

AT THE FRONT.

Metz, July 25.—Information has been received here that, on Sunday, a body of German cavalry, known, passed the border near Saarbruck, here on the rails for a long distance on the left hand, destroyed a viaduct, and returned to camp without loss.

The French are concentrating at Bunkirk, on the coast, near the Belgian frontier.

Geneva, July 25.—A special correspondence of the Journal de Geneve, under date of the 23d, that 20 ramps had been formed around the city, and were closed to inspect Port St. Quentin, under the escort of an officer, and full information, thoroughly examined him. The fort is to be completed in forty-four hours. Sixty cannons are being sent in position. The ditches, casemates, bomb-proof barracks, and everything needful within the fortress are complete. Work is carried on on immense scale. The work is not limited to defend Metz merely, but plans being made to defend the whole country, and to present a vast camp into the present, or give shelter to a whole army. The fact that the walls were commenced in 1866 is the best proof of how much we have been preparing for an offensive war as well as first opposition. There are two forts of 61 cm. commanding the broad valley of the Moselle, and the approaches to the town. The guns of the forts can play with precision effect on any enemy that may advance through the valley to attack the town, while in the valley there is a large space of ground which is guarded from spies by the guns of the town, and on the other by the guns of the fort. The officers at the fort dine opposite to the officers of the 8th Prussian regiment of Infantry, which formed the left of the French army. This force has increased to 400,000. The First Division, which is encamped on the heights of Sablons, consists of the Eighteenth battalion chasseurs, the Seventy-ninth, Seventy-second, Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth regiments of the line. The Third were quartered out on the morning of the 19th, and this time is at Boulay on the road to St. Louis. The Imperial Guard is reported on its way to Metz, but their probable destination is unknown.

They arrived, are made daily. A correspondence of the London Standard was arrested. He subsequently proved his identity, and was released. He was then asked for his passport, and on his passport was an order from headquarters.

The authorities prohibit the sale of military or civilian clothes to any one but officers.

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Metz, July 25.—The following despatches are received here from Saarbruck, via Berlin:

On Sunday a body of Prussians crossed the frontier near Forbach. They penetrated the country several miles, and, after a length found the track in considerable force, near Gossweiler, surprised a picket of French cavalry, and captured, leaving ten killed and wounded. No loss on the Prussian side. This action has caused the first one months ago it reported to the enemy.

Consequently a company of Prussians, forces, consisting of the Fifty-second and the First Foot Guard Rouse at Schreckingen. The officers of Custom House made a stout resistance, and one or two killed or captured. One Prussian was also slightly wounded.

Reports of the French army are very numerous, and are continually coming into the Prussian camp.

Berlin, July 25—4 p. m.—The French base of operations extends from Strasbourg to Thionville, a few miles north of Metz. The centre is at Nancy. The object of the French army is not capable of expansion in the centre and of concentration.

No report of any general engagement is reported.

Paris, July 25.—No report of a battle is yet received, and none, indeed, is expected for some days.

Berlin, July 25.—Telegraphic news from Paris gives somewhat comparative quiet along the frontier. In the affair at Saar Louis on Saturday, when the Prussians crossed the French frontier and were encountered and repulsed by the French, Paris papers claim that the French have lost two men killed and seven wounded, while the Prussians had only five men slightly wounded, and two Prussian soldiers killed were left on the field.

The Emperor, with his son, it is stated, will leave for the front on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Geneva, July 25.—At 4 o'clock Sunday morning the Prussians commenced the attack on Saar Louis, forty miles from Metz. After an hour's severe engagement a small skirmishing party of French chasseurs, supported by a company of infantry, fell back, leaving dead bodies along the railway leading to Metz and Saarbruck, which were in the rear. The Prussians had several other officers and soldiers at Forbach, 7,000 at Saarlouis, 5,000 at Sarguille, and there is a Prussian camp at Sarreville, which forms the left of the French army. This force is to be

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TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

THE RUMORED TREATY OF PEACE.

It requires the assurance of the London Times and to the authenticity of the projected treaty between Prussia and France, to indicate persons at this distance to give it any attention. It is probable that France might make such a proposition, but not at all likely that Prussia would give it even least favor. The project of the treaty is not more remarkable for what it contains than for what it omits. While confirming all the acquisitions made by Prussia of late years, which is but consenting to what has passed beyond the power of France to control, the latter government takes from Holland the province of Luxembourg and of course from Belgium, while it lays no opposition to the union of the Rhine possessions of either power. The extension of the French boundaries to the Rhine is the real object of the war on the part of France, while the recovery of the old German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine from France has, since the declaration of war, become a sentiment throughout all Germany. The projected treaty is wholly a one-sided affair. It leaves all these disputed provinces as they are, while, in consideration of present peace, France will be content with Belgium and Luxembourg! The consent and agreement of France to the acquisitions made by Prussia during the last three years are perfectly idle. That consent is not asked for, nor do the permanency of the possession of those acquired provinces, or the union of South Germany with North Germany, in the least depend upon the good will of France. The treaty, therefore, is a mere "gag," an offer made with the knowledge that it would be rejected, and, probably, for the purpose of having it rejected.

It may be that it is a threat held out to the smaller States to keep them in their places, and a sort of encouragement to all that, if so disposed, France and Prussia, by an alliance, could make a new map of Europe, and that the work of extinguishing small States so successfully executed by Prussia might be carried still further by both. But the consequences of such a treaty would be, in the highest degree, alarming to the rest of Europe, since no power could be sure of its possessions, since a single day after such a high-handed violation of pre-existing treaties and of the rights of governments and people should have taken place. Moreover, the German people would be brought to the determination to find their own future, patriotisms had been invoked merely to aid a foreign potentate, whom they detest, to ravish neighboring territory and people with whom they are at peace.

FRENCH AID TO AMERICA.

The American apologists for the French invasion of Germany, contend that France has peculiar claims on American sympathy, and point to services for her in the present unprovoked undertaking, on account of the aid she rendered the colonies in their struggle for independence, ninety-five years ago. Without denying the importance of the aid, or feeling any disposition to undervalue it, and while admitting that Americans should always cheerfully acknowledge their sense of obligation therefor, nevertheless, it is due to the truth of history to state that the French Government did not render that assistance out of any regard or affection for the colonists or the cause for which they contended. It scattered little to France whether they rebelled in order to establish a republic or a monarchy. What France was specially interested in, was to secure their detachment from the British crown, and the aid she rendered had for its sole object the infliction of a severe injury upon the hated rival and enemy, the British."

It was only a few years before the commencement of the American Revolution that a bitter war of eight years' duration between Great Britain and France had terminated with the total extinction of French authority in North America. In that war, beginning in 1755 and ending with the treaty of peace made in Paris in 1763, the British, relatively aided by the American colonists, captured all the French possessions on this continent. The very territory the British now own north of our boundary was conquered from the French, by the aid of 20,000 of the colonial militia and British forces. The Americans vigorously fought the French and their Indian allies during those eight years, and drove them out of all their possessions west of the Alleghanies and North of the Ohio. But for without this American help, the British could not have conquered the Canadas and expelled the French from North America.

Smarting under these severe losses and humiliations, it was only natural that in accordance with the motives that actuate and govern men's actions, that the French should give aid and comfort to the revolted subjects of their detested neighbor. The French Government sought revenge, and it accomplished both ends. The colonists, clearly understanding the feelings of the French towards the British, despatched the long-headed and astute Dr. Franklin to the French court, and a sort of compact was entered into, if not formal, between the two powers. Of all men, he was the one best qualified for the mission. In a short time, he obtained some surreptitious assistance from the French which was smuggled into the colonies. But it was not until the Americans had withstood the whole brunt of the British power for a considerable period that he was able to induce the French to exhibit their decided hostility, which finished not long after a single day after such a high-handed violation of pre-existing treaties and of the rights of governments and people should have taken place. Moreover, the German people would be brought to the determination to find their own future, patriotisms had been invoked merely to aid a foreign potentate, whom they detest, to ravish neighboring territory and people with whom they are at peace.

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The Situation in Europe.

From the London Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

The chief interest of the week centers in Spain, and the news from Madrid seemed to indicate that the republic of Mr. Castelar was about to be established. The Assembly had voted by a large majority that the government of Spain should be republican, and the Ministry had resigned. The Assembly then proceeded to elect a President, and Castelar was the candidate of the Left Centre, while Salmeron was the candidate of the Extreme Left. Both parties were confident of success, and the Assembly was waiting for the vote of the Right to declare the election. Such was the position of affairs when the telegraph announced that the Assembly had been dissolved by force, and that Pavia, the Captain-General of New Castile, had taken possession of the Cortes with a body of troops. The Ministry, which had resigned, remained in office, and the Assembly was declared to be dissolved. The Assembly was composed of 350 members, and the Republicans had a majority of 100 votes. The Ministry, which was appointed by the Assembly, was composed entirely of Republicans, and the Assembly had declared that the republic was the only form of government which could save Spain from anarchy. The Assembly had also declared that the Ministry should have dictatorial powers, and should suppress the Carlist insurrection, and the Assembly had voted the supplies for the army. The Assembly had also declared that the Ministry should have the right to appoint and remove all officers in the army, and that the Ministry should have the right to suspend the constitutional guarantees. The Assembly had also declared that the Ministry should have the right to suppress the Carlist insurrection, and to appoint and remove all officers in the army

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The White Stocking-Harvard Match Postponed Until To-Day.

Partial Defeat of the Rockford Club by the Mutuals—15 to 4.

Letters from a "Looker" and an Umpirical Critic.

A GAME WHICH DIDN'T TAKE PLACE.

In spite of the threatening weather which was manifest in the White Stockings, an immense crowd assembled at Dexter Park, on the corner of Halsted and Archer avenues, yesterday afternoon, and watched their city nine and the Harvard University nine play a game of baseball. The object was to witness the game between the Harvard College Club, of Cambridge, Mass., and the White Stocking Club, of Chicago. The fact that it may clearly be inferred that, while the Chicago people were upheld at the failure of the home nine to appear, the Eastern people were disappointed. Besides, the splendid showing which the former made in the match game with the Mutuals, of New York, induced the rest of promise and of excitement on the part of the really disinterested public, which their failure to appear would otherwise have brought about. Undoubtedly, a number of persons of this latter class were present, but the majority were willing to endure a mere rough weather and to work off the energy and zeal to the cruel, rather than to forego the pleasure which they had anticipated for days. And, for there was a very fair attendance, and the interest which was manifested, during the period of disturbing, together with the good-humor which prevailed, was a pleasant feature of the occasion. Shortly before the time set for the game to begin, the Harvard nine, accompanied by their friends, arrived on the ground, and were received with hearty cheers by the Chicagoans present. Subsequently, Mr. Jimmy Wood appeared on the field, and announced that the Harvard nine would not play the game that day, as they had not arrived in time to admit of their doing so. The announcement was received with cheers of disappointment, and the crowd began to disperse. The Harvard nine, on the other hand, were not disposed to submit to the decision of Jimmy Wood without a struggle, and they accordingly appealed to the Chicago Club to play the game. This the latter refused to do, and the Harvard nine, after a consultation, decided to leave the ground. The Harvard nine, on the other hand, were not disposed to submit to the decision of Jimmy Wood without a struggle, and they accordingly appealed to the Chicago Club to play the game. This the latter refused to do, and the Harvard nine, after a consultation, decided to leave the ground. The Harvard nine, on the other hand, were not disposed to submit to the decision of Jimmy Wood without a struggle, and they accordingly appealed to the Chicago Club to play the game. This the latter refused to do, and the Harvard nine, after a consultation, decided to leave the ground.

If I were not confined to go to bed in an hour, as I usually am, I would write you a letter. But I feel bound to state, for the information of your readers, that the Harvard nine did not play the game with the Chicago Club this afternoon, because the latter refused to do so. The Harvard nine arrived on the ground in time to play the game, but the Chicago Club refused to play. The Harvard nine then left the ground, and the Chicago Club claimed the game. I am not entitled to express my opinion in regard to the matter, but I do not believe that the Harvard nine will admit that the Chicago Club has won the game. I am sure that the Harvard nine will not admit that the Chicago Club has won the game. I am sure that the Harvard nine will not admit that the Chicago Club has won the game. I am sure that the Harvard nine will not admit that the Chicago Club has won the game.

ANOTHER GAME ARRANGED.

The Harvard nine remained in Chicago yesterday, and arranged to play the game with the White Stockings, on Dexter Park, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. The Pan Wagon stops at 12 o'clock. Omnibuses will run every twenty minutes after 12½ o'clock.

The improvements generally perceptible that the Mutuals would play another game with the White Stockings, on Dexter Park, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. The Pan Wagon stops at 12 o'clock. Omnibuses will run every twenty minutes after 12½ o'clock.

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BASE BALL.

Rockford, Ill., July 25.—The first match game of base ball between the Mutuals, of New York, and the White Stockings, of Chicago, took place on the Fairgrounds, in the presence of a crowd of about 5,000 persons. The weather is very unfavorable, the ground in bad condition, and the game was not as interesting as it would have been under more favorable circumstances. The Mutuals won the game by 15 runs to 4. The following is the score:

Mutuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Base hits—Mutuals, 15; Chicago, 4. Errors—Mutuals, 0; Chicago, 4. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hall, of Rockford.

The Mutuals won the toss and, at the White Stockings' first inning, Mr. Smith, the Captain and pretty well-known pitcher of the Mutuals, was put in the box, and Mr. Hall, the Captain of the Mutuals, went to first base. Mr. Hall is a pretty good player, and a difficult one to put out. He stood off Mr. Smith's pitching for a long time, and finally succeeded in getting to first base. Mr. Hall is a pretty good player, and a difficult one to put out. He stood off Mr. Smith's pitching for a long time, and finally succeeded in getting to first base. Mr. Hall is a pretty good player, and a difficult one to put out. He stood off Mr. Smith's pitching for a long time, and finally succeeded in getting to first base.

In the Mutuals' first inning, Mr. Start took first on called balls, Burns pitching being very wild. Mr. Start stole second, and Mr. Burns took third. Mr. Start and Mr. Burns then scored on Mr. Smith's hit to right field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field.

In the Mutuals' second inning, Mr. Start took first on called balls, Burns pitching being very wild. Mr. Start stole second, and Mr. Burns took third. Mr. Start and Mr. Burns then scored on Mr. Smith's hit to right field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field.

In the Mutuals' third inning, Mr. Start took first on called balls, Burns pitching being very wild. Mr. Start stole second, and Mr. Burns took third. Mr. Start and Mr. Burns then scored on Mr. Smith's hit to right field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field.

In the Mutuals' fourth inning, Mr. Start took first on called balls, Burns pitching being very wild. Mr. Start stole second, and Mr. Burns took third. Mr. Start and Mr. Burns then scored on Mr. Smith's hit to right field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field.

In the Mutuals' fifth inning, Mr. Start took first on called balls, Burns pitching being very wild. Mr. Start stole second, and Mr. Burns took third. Mr. Start and Mr. Burns then scored on Mr. Smith's hit to right field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field.

In the Mutuals' sixth inning, Mr. Start took first on called balls, Burns pitching being very wild. Mr. Start stole second, and Mr. Burns took third. Mr. Start and Mr. Burns then scored on Mr. Smith's hit to right field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field.

In the Mutuals' seventh inning, Mr. Start took first on called balls, Burns pitching being very wild. Mr. Start stole second, and Mr. Burns took third. Mr. Start and Mr. Burns then scored on Mr. Smith's hit to right field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field.

In the Mutuals' eighth inning, Mr. Start took first on called balls, Burns pitching being very wild. Mr. Start stole second, and Mr. Burns took third. Mr. Start and Mr. Burns then scored on Mr. Smith's hit to right field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field.

In the Mutuals' ninth inning, Mr. Start took first on called balls, Burns pitching being very wild. Mr. Start stole second, and Mr. Burns took third. Mr. Start and Mr. Burns then scored on Mr. Smith's hit to right field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field. Mr. Smith stole second, and Mr. Burns scored on Mr. Hall's hit to left field.

The Mutuals will play another game with the White Stockings, on Dexter Park, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. The Pan Wagon stops at 12 o'clock. Omnibuses will run every twenty minutes after 12½ o'clock.

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THE LAW COURTS.

Old Tarwell Hall Fire—A Decision Confirmed.

Cylinders for the Omaha Iron Bridge—Were they Perfect?

The West Park Assessments Confirmed.

United States Circuit Court.

TARWELL HALL—NO CRIMINAL CONVICTION.

John C. Nye v. The Young Men's Christian Association. Case tried September 30, last, and verdict rendered for defendant for seven dollars and costs. Now trial denied, and judgment rendered on the verdict. The suit was an action of trespass for the destruction of Tarwell Hall, by reason of a building owned by him, and leased to the defendants, being pulled down in the furtherance of a wall of the original Tarwell Hall, owned by defendants. The only question in the case was whether the wall of the building originally on a line, having fallen upon the premises of the plaintiff, the defendants had the right to rebuild the wall on the same line. The defendants claimed that they were bound to rebuild the wall on the same line, and that they had the right to do so. The plaintiff claimed that they were not bound to rebuild the wall on the same line, and that they had the right to do so. The plaintiff claimed that they were not bound to rebuild the wall on the same line, and that they had the right to do so. The plaintiff claimed that they were not bound to rebuild the wall on the same line, and that they had the right to do so.

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Why I became they are not a club. They are a private organization, composed of gentlemen, and are controlled by no rules. They have elected no officers, and have no constitution or by-laws. They are confined to no number of members, and admit to membership any other club desiring to join them. They are confined to no number of members, and admit to membership any other club desiring to join them. They are confined to no number of members, and admit to membership any other club desiring to join them. They are confined to no number of members, and admit to membership any other club desiring to join them.

Well, it is a queer world, and I suppose that base ball may interfere with your disagreeable business; but for myself, I am done with it. By the by, how many runs did the Mutuals make? I am not entitled to answer. I would not advise you to publish the score. I would not advise you to publish the score. I would not advise you to publish the score. I would not advise you to publish the score.

Yours, &c., A LOOKER.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1870.

A "SCRUB" CRITICISES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Why do you insist upon calling the game that took place yesterday between the Harvard nine and the White Stockings a game? You do not call it a game? You do not call it a game? You do not call it